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more, it must be conceded that liability companies may possibly be brought so strictly under state regulation as both to afford reasonable cost for insurance and to effect reductions in accidents. It may be questioned, too, whether a free choice of physicians by workers would lead to quackery (p. 187). The author makes a good point for his favored plans of insurance by suggesting the economy of such plans and their advantage in allowing assessment insurance. Contributions by workers are condemned, but the advantages of the German system are praised. The book likewise condemns the maximum weekly limit and the time limit of so many weeks or years in paying benefits (pp. 187 ff.). Dr. Downey deals effectively with the time-worn fear of interstate competition (p. 190).

Wisconsin is deservedly praised for its administrative board legislation, but its plan borrowed from Germany of tripartite cooperation among state, employers, and workers, indispensable to successful drafting and administering of labor laws, is not sufficiently emphasized; nor is Minnesota given its due share of praise for the large part that it has played in the compensation movement through the compensation work started in the Minnesota Bar Association in 1908 by Hon. Pierce Butler, through Governor Johnson's commission, and through the agitation of Hon. W. E. McEwen and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Limitations of space forbid discussion of Dr. Downey's plan for a commission representing labor, capital, and the law.

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NEW BOOKS

ARNDT, P. *Die Heimarbeit im rhein-mainischen Wirtschaftsgebiet*. Vol. III, Part I. (Jena: Fischer. 1913. Pp. 260. 4.20 m.)

BERNHARD, E. *Die Vergebung der öffentlichen Arbeiten in Deutschland im Kampf gegen die Arbeitslosigkeit*. Schriften der deutschen Gesellschaft zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit, 1. (Berlin: Heymann. 1913. Pp. vii, 55. 2 m.)

BOYLE, J. *The minimum wage and syndicalism*. (Cincinnati, O.: Stewart & Kidd Co. 1913. Pp. 136. \$1.)

COHEN, H. *Trade union law*. Third edition. (London: Stevens & Haynes. 1913. 7s. 6d.)

DEWAVRIN, M. and LECARPENTIER, G. *La protection légale des travailleurs aux Etats-Unis, avec exposé comparatif de la législation française*. (Paris: Rivière. 1913. Pp. 348. 8 fr.)

ECKARDT, P. *Abriss der Weltwirtschaftskunde*. (Bielefeld: Velhagen und Klasing. 1913. Pp. x, 140, illus. 2.30 m.)

FULLER, H. B. *The law of accident and employers' liability insurance*. (Kansas City, Mo.: Vernon Law Book Co. 1913. Pp. xii, 503, 22, 38. \$5.)

GROUSSIÉ, A. *La convention collective du travail*. (Paris: Dunod & Pinat. 1913. Pp. 406. 5.50 fr.)

LABATT, C. B. *Commentaries on the law of master and servant, including the modern laws on workmen's compensation, arbitration, employers' liability, etc.* Five volumes. Second edition. (Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Coöperative Pub. Co. 1913.)

LEWIN, D. *Der Arbeitslohn und die soziale Entwicklung*. (Berlin: Springer. 1913. Pp. vii, 206. 4 m.)

MALEGUE, J. *Une forme spéciale de chômage. Le travail casuel dans les ports anglais*. (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1913. Pp. 320. 8 fr.)

MITCHELL, J. *The wage earner and his problems*. (Washington: P. S. Ridsdale. 1913. Pp. 186. \$1.)

POUGET, E. *Sabotage*. Translated from the French with an introduction by ARTURO GIOVANNITTI. (Chicago: Kerr. 1913. Pp. 108. 50c.)

The national convention of the Socialist party of America in 1912 resolved to expel any member who advocated sabotage. A number of socialists were opposed to this pronouncement and the struggle between the defenders and the opponents of sabotage has furnished the occasion for the publication of this translation of Pouget's well-known defense of sabotage. The booklet is addressed to the workers already in sympathy with syndicalism and is designed to allay any qualms which they may have in the employment of sabotage, as well as to furnish examples of its successful use which may prove stimulating to the ingenuity of the reader.

G. E. B.

RAMBOUSEK, J. *Industrial poisoning from fumes, gases and poisons of manufacturing processes*. Translated and edited by T. M. LEGGE. (New York: Longmans. 1913. Pp. xiv, 360. \$3.50.)

REICHESBERG, N. *Der internationale Arbeiterschutz in den letzten 12 Jahren*. (Bern: M. Drechsel. 1913. Pp. 58. 1.80 m.)

ROBINSON, M. F. *Trade and labour association. The spirit of association. Being some account of the guilds, friendly societies, coöperative movement, and trade unions of Great Britain*. (London: Murray. 1913. Pp. xii, 403. 6s.)

ROWNTREE, B. S. and RENDALL, M. *How the labourer lives. A study of the rural labour problem*. (London: Nelson. 1913. Pp. 342. 2s.)

SANDFORD, T. J. *The laborers' catechism, the open road to the new Utopia*. (St. Paul, Minn.: Society of the True Republic. 1913. Pp. 140, illus. 50c.)

SCHMIT, E. *Organisation des bureaux de placement municipaux et situation des ouvriers agricoles étrangers en Allemagne.* (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1913. 5.50 fr.)

STOWELL, C. J. *Studies in trade unionism in the custom tailoring trade.* Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of arts in economics, University of Illinois. (Bloomington, Ill.: Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. 1913. Pp. 166.)

In his preface Mr. Stowell says, "The paper here submitted is intended to form the basis for a more extended study of trade unionism in the custom tailoring trade. . . . The writer was employed in the general office of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America from 1902 to 1911 and has had opportunity to study the organization and policies of the union."

The early history of the clothing industry is traced rapidly. There was a tailor with the first Jamestown expedition in 1607; the greatest development in the ready-made industry has taken place since the revolutionary invention of the sewing machine in 1846; by 1865 the custom trade assumed much of its present form. In the description of methods of production the author sketches briefly the problems of home work and private shops, and concludes that "practically all of the evils of 'seasonal' trades are rampant in this one; long hours and crowded work in some periods, and in other periods virtually none. The number of hours that a tailor will put in during the rush season is limited only by his endurance. Twenty-four hours on a stretch is not unknown, and twelve to eighteen hours is very common." And all of this when "custom tailoring of the better grade is distinctly a luxury."

Brief mention only is made of early strikes and conspiracy trials and of The Journeymen Tailors' National Trades Union which was a considerable factor in the movement during the twelve years, 1865-1877. Only one page is given to "The Tailors" and the Knights of Labor. The remainder of the volume is devoted to the statistics of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, 1883-1911, with special tables on strikes and wages. The chronological history of the present organization is not sketched beyond the year 1887.

JOHN B. ANDREWS.

VAN SCHAACK, D., editor. *Safeguards for the prevention of industrial accidents.* (Hartford: Aetna Life Ins. Co. 1913. Pp. 187. 50c.)

ZITZLAFF, J. *Arbeitsgliederung in Maschinenbau-Unternehmungen.* Sammlung nationalökonomischer und statistischer Abhandlungen des staatswissenschaftlichen Seminars zu Halle, 69. (Jena: Fischer. 1913. Pp. v, 58. 2 m.)

————— *Industrial agreements enquiry. Report of the Industrial Council,* 6952. *Evidence,* 6953. (London: King. 1913. 3d.; 5s. 4d.)

————— *Labour and industry in 1913.* (London: J. Murray. 1913. Pp. 102. 1s.)

————— *Enquête sur le travail à domicile dans l'industrie de la fleur artificielle.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1913. Pp. xi, 426. 3.90 fr.)

————— *La réglementation du travail dans les usines à marche continue. Rapport de F. Fagnot à l'association française pour la protection légale des travailleurs.* (Paris: Alcan. 1913. Pp. 121. 1.50 fr.)

————— *Die Gewerkschaften im Lichte der Volkswirtschaftslehre.* (Cöln: Christl. Gewerkschafts-Verlag. 1913. 0.30 m.)

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

Money-Changing. An Introduction to Foreign Exchange. By HARTLEY WITHERS. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1913. Pp. viii, 183. \$1.75.)

Mr. Withers is already familiar to us as the author of the popular but valuable essays on London finance known as the *Meaning of Money* and *Stocks and Shares*. *Money-Changing*, which attacks the somewhat more technical subject of the foreign exchanges, is the outgrowth of a series of lectures on exchange delivered before the Institute of Bankers (an English organization). It is characterized by that lightness of touch and fluency of style shown by the author in his earlier works on topics usually regarded as dry. Says the author himself, "it was a proud moment in my life when, in lecturing on foreign exchange, I was rewarded with hearty laughter from my audience, and I mention the fact as an encouragement to any reader who may be shivering on the brink of this treatise" (p. 1). An acceptable amount of jocular comment is sprinkled through the text. "Miss Potter of Texas" marries a duke and her fortune is transplanted to England. One will hardly object, I suppose, to the slight stretching of terms involved in Mr. Withers's explaining the influence of this operation on the exchanges, as an instance where England makes an export—namely, an export of social position (p. 137). Nor will any of us in America quarrel with the illustration in which a sterling bill drawn in France against a shipment of champagne is supposed to be used to discharge a debt to an English exporter of rhubarb, partly because it is probable anyway that much champagne is made out of English rhubarb (p. 94).

Money-Changing is of approximately the same length and general scope as Mr. Franklin Escher's *Elements of Foreign Exchange* and Mr. George Clare's *A B C of the Foreign Exchanges*, though all three of these differ to a degree with respect to the subject-matter chosen for emphasis and elaboration. While